

FEATURE ANALYSIS OF ANCIENT EGYPTIAN GARDENS

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The relevance of this paper is the lack of study of the issue of garden and park art history, the need to popularize the development of landscape architecture in the historical aspect.

The purpose of this study is to draw attention to the study of the architecture of ancient Egypt, its architectural heritage.

The concept of an ornamental garden and its content were formed first in Egypt. Irrigation systems, decorative elements of the landscape, artificial reservoirs began to be used here. In addition, the Egyptians were the first to learn how to separate the utilitarian and decorative functions of gardens and parks.

The reasons for the high level of development in agriculture were as follows: climatic conditions, unlimited power of the pharaoh, the slave system, the great importance of priests and religion. Severe weather conditions contributed to the optimization of resources and the invention of new construction methods. Slaves acted as available labor, which was used for the construction of grand structures. The influence of religion on the art of garden and park was reflected in the creation of temple complexes with an elegant garden.

The oldest gardens and parks were located in Egypt. Archaeological finds indicate ornamental gardens dating back to IV–III millennium BC. The found paintings depicted flowering places with pools. Everything was subject to a clear law of symmetry, in particular the construction of a "classic" Egyptian estate.

Gardens and parks were often divided into temple areas, to which only priests had access; some of them were located near wealthy houses and palaces. Flowers and trees were planted in the backyards, and hand-painted columns were made. The gardens served as a kind of cult place and were erected to pay tribute to the Egyptian gods.

Irrigation systems were represented by canals that diverged and fed remote areas of the Nile. In addition, wealthy Egyptians could afford to grow ornamental and utilitarian crops on imported soils. Plants often had to be acclimatized because the number of native species in Egypt was insignificant.

The estate in Tel el-Amarna draws attention particularly. The cities of Thebes and Tel el-Amarna were considered garden cities. The streets were marked, wide and straight, leading to the main palaces and temples.

Archaeologists have found the remains of root systems on both sides of the road; it is believed that on the roadside grew alleys of palm trees.

An approximate view of a private Egyptian garden was established by painting in one of the tombs in the city of Thebes. It had a rectangular shape, a lake and pools.

The manor, the bas-relief of which was found near the town of Tel el-Amarna consisted of a symmetrical rectangular area surrounded by high walls. The central part was occupied by a pool, lake or pergola. Alleys of woody plants were planted around the perimeter of the fence, and then the height of the plants went from larger to smaller. Paths were extremely straight, because the wrong shape was associated with clutter. Statues of Gods, animals or sphinxes were often placed along them.

There was a vegetable garden on the estates, but it was given secondary importance. Various plants grew in affluent gardens, some of which had a sacred meaning. For example, the ancient sycamore (*Ficus sycomorus* L.) was associated with the name of the goddess Nut, and conifers such as juniper (*Juniperus phoenicea* L.) were considered symbols of Osiris (*Tamarix nilotica* L.) also grew in the gardens. Nile acacia (*Acacia nilotica* L.), often grown figs (*Ficus carica* L.), Egyptian lotus (*Nymphaea lotus* L.), cornflower (*Centaurea calcitrapa* L.), wild poppy (*Papaver rhoeas* L.) could be found there.

Moreover, although centuries have passed since then, this precious experience of synthesis, combining inspiration and experiment, art and architectural motives, is becoming more and more relevant nowadays.

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GEOMETRIC ORGANIZATION AND THE IMPORTANCE OF BREACHING THE STRICT ORDER OF THE ARCHITECTURAL SPACE FORMATION

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The organization of an ordered space created for human life and activity, for which it is natural to perceive an organized space that has a geometrically clear and understandable form is an important task of architecture. Consideration of this issue is important because the spatial structure of the urban